THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

Number 37 of Volume 21. | **SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 26, 1841.** | ***Whole Number 1,079.***

TERMS OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.....CHAS. F. FISHER, *Editor and Proprietor.*

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday*, at $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square—(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertising is 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, *must be free of Postage.*

Attention!

SALISBURY GUARDS.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 27th of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed according to law and equipped in the uniform of the Company, for the purpose of drill and Court martial.

By order of the Captain.

JOHN H. WEANT, O. S.

Salisbury, N. C., February 19, 1841. 2t

PETERS' PILLS.

AT Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELERS'.

GRAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Becke with's Pills, Moffat's Pills and Bitters, Houck's Panacea, and Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint, for Sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

FRESH TEAS,

Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars, Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drug Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1840. F

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.

LADIES AND

HOUSE-KEEPERS,

WE have just received a large and *fresh* supply of the celebrated *New Lebanon Shakers'* **Garden Seeds,** of all kinds. Those wishing Seeds for the next year, would do well to call or send soon, as they "go like hot cakes." C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

November 13, 1840. F

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no raising of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Remsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid. F. C. HILL.

December 11, 1840. F

Blanks For Sale Here.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his establishment to Shaver & Haden, has remaining on hand 2 fine Barouches, 3 Carry-alls, 1 Buggy, 1 Sulky, 2 close Carriages, one of them a very fine article, made in a superior manner; also a number of second-hand Barouches, Carriages and Gigs, all of which he will sell very low, and on a long credit, for a good bond.

He requests all those having open accounts standing on his books to call and settle them without further delay, by note or otherwise. JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Feb. 12, 1841. TF

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

ROWAN HOTEL

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of *Travellers* and *Boarders.*

His **Table** and **Bar** will be supplied with the best the market and surrounding country affords.

His **Stables** spacious and bountifully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

PLANTERS'

(GATE DAVIS') HOTEL.

HAGUE & GIFFORD having purchased the Hotel, formerly Davis', will continue the Establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS,

as their table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The Establishment will be under the exclusive management of T. A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience, will enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., Jan., 29, 1841. 6m

Fresh, and Cheaper than Ever.

THE SUBSCRIBER has lately returned from Charleston, where he purchased a large and choice assort of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

which he will sell cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in this market. His stock consists in part of:

Havana brown Sugar, (first quality,) from 10 to 12½ cts. per lb

Loaf Sugar, first quality,

Coffee, prune quality,

Hyson Teas,

Cheese,

Molasses, good, and best quality.

Liquors Superfine.—French Brandy, at from 1 50 to $4 per gal.; Holland Gin, 1 50 to $3 per gal.; Jamaica and N. E. Rum—first rate, besides all kinds of **Domestic Liquors.**

WINES—*Madeira, Port, Teneriffe, Claret, Muscat, Malaga, and Champagne;*

London Ale and Porter.

The best assortment of

Family Groceries

ever brought to this market.—Maccaroni, vermicelli, French prunes, raisins, best quality.—*Salt Fish*—Mackerel, Anchovies, Herring, Sardines; Nuts of all kinds,—Sugar and Butter crackers, Ginger Nuts.

LEMONS, ORANGES, *and* OYSTERS.

Candies, all kinds, at 50 cts. per lb., for cash.

Starch, Indigo's, copperas, madder, spices, cinnamon, cloves, Malaga grapes, ginger, &c.

Garden Seed of every kind.

Gentlemen's Suppers of all kinds furnished whenever called for.

First rate chewing and smoking Tobacco, Maccouba and Scotch Snuff—best Spanish Cigars, from 25 to 50 cts. per doz.—Toys of various kinds.

Powder and Shot—Razors, Breast Pins, and many other articles.

The Subscriber having removed his Establishment to the opposite side of the street from his former stand; he is now situated in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bois.—He invites the public to come, and examine, and **taste his good things.** F. R. ROUECHE.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841. TF

NEW FIRM.

COACH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John I. Shaver, on the South-east Street, where they will constantly keep on hand a variety of vehicles, such as—

Open & Close Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkies, Gigs, Carryalls.

They will warrant their workmanship not to be surpassed by any in this section of country, as they have on hand a large supply of the best materials; and, also, in their employ first rate workmen.—The Subscribers will also keep constantly on hand, **Harness** of every description, as they have a first rate Harness maker.

Orders for work from a distance addressed to the subscribers will be punctually attended to.

N. B. All kind of repairing done on the shortest notice. DANIEL SHAVER,

D. F. HADEN.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841. TF

Notice.

Taken Up and Committed

TO the Jail of Surry County, in Rockford, on the 22nd day of November, 1840, a negro man, who says his name is **Kit** or **Christopher.**—*Description*—Christopher, says that he is about 35 or 36 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his complexion is a little yellow, his left hip joint, he says, has been dislocated. Christopher had on, when committed, a brown jeans coat and pantaloons; he also has a crape camlet coat with him, which is much worn, with some other old clothing.

Christopher says he belongs to Moses Knighton, of Fairfield District, S. C., and left his owner about the last of March, or first of April, 1840. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

A. M. KERR, Jailer.

Rockford, Surry Co., N. C., January 22, 1841. 6m

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained, at the Nov. Term, 1840, of Rowan County Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Benjamin Austin, dec'd., notifies all persons indebted to the same, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the Estate must be closed; and those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the limit of the law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. C. K. WHEELER, Admr.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1840. F

CABINET OF MINERALS

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the late Doct. Austin, offers for sale the valuable

CABINET OF MINERALS

belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A considerable portion of the collection was made by Dr. Austin himself with much care, and principally consists of *Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead Ores*, in their various natural combinations, selected from the mineral regions of this country; besides a number obtained from Europe. Scientific gentlemen, or literary institutions desiring to purchase the whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have farther information on application by letter to the undersigned.

C. K. WHEELER, Admr.

Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1840. tf.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a matter familiar with almost every intelligent person. They became known by their fruits—their good works have testified for them—they did not thrive by the faith of the credulous.

In cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sickness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these MEDICINES have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at WM. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the fac simile of John Moffat's signature.

☞ The LIFE PILLS are sold in boxes—Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $2 each, according to the size; and the Phœnix Bitters in bottles, at $1 or $2 each, with full directions.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

CRESS & BOGER, *of Salisbury.*

SPRINGS & SHANKLE, *Concord, N. C.*

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION—An interesting little pamphlet, entitled "MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a Demostic Guide to Health—containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the most approved remedies—by WM. B. MOFFAT." Apply to the Agents.

Salisbury, N. C., October 16, 1840.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"In 1812, the Constitution met the Guerriere, and a handful of American seamen had the honor of demonstrating a problem on the sea, which nations had been taught to consider difficult, if not impossible of solution. In one half hour, the charm which for ages had hung around the "wooden walls of Old England," and which held whole navies spell-bound, was gone forever. An English man-of-war was a prize and her crew prisoners to an American ship of her own class.

Dacres, recollecting the affair of the ill-starred Chesapeake, held his enemy in contempt; and when he saw the Constitution, standing for him, from his soul he pitied the rashness of her commander. Disdaining to manœuvre before such an enemy the haughty Englishman opened his fire at long shot, and boldly stood for the American; but his enemy was the very elite of chivalry. Even at such a moment the American tars could admire the noble daring of the Briton. They felt proud to see their foe bear him in such gallant style.—And in their sailor songs of victory they called him "the gallant Dacres bold." Capt. Hull had determined on his position, and stood on in silence.

The shot first fell short, then began to reach, and finally to tell. The impatient crew turned from the vaunting Englishman to their own commander, to catch if they might, by a glance of the eye or the motion of the lip, the half spoken order. But all that could be read in the regular lines of his countenance, was the coolness of bravery and the resolve "to do or die." The Guerriere, enveloped in a cloud of smoke from her briskly worked battery, continued to near. Her shot flew thicker and thicker; and louder and louder grew their whistle through the air. The two ships are alongside: the American has gained his position—and with the word "now's the time boys for good sho's and gallant blows," the Constitution opened her well directed and gallant fire. Hull strode his taffrail. He saw the enemy's mast go by the board, and gave the order to "fire low." With the play upon the words and one loud cheer the crew caught up the order and the word "Hull her—Hull her!" passed fore and aft, and was echoed and answered from gun to gun. The Guerriere was a riddled and dismasted wreck.—*Southern Literary Messenger.*

From the Portland Evening Advertiser.

A FARMER'S LIFE AND FARMER'S DUTIES.

If we were ever envious, and to be honest, reader, we have been, and that too often—it was of the farmer—the intelligent, independent and happy farmer, who owned his land, his house and his barns; who was free from debt, whose family was growing up prosperously around him, upon whom God seemed to have smiled and blessed in his basket and in his store. We have seen such a farmer, and could point to a hundred such in our State; and in sober truth, we know of no man so happy and no business so permanently profitable, none indeed, that makes the owner so independent, and places him so far above board. To begin with an independent farmer: He has his house to live in, it is his own, he has earned it by the labor of his hands. He has granaries filled with the productions of his farm, his barns with the stock reared, and the hay raised upon his farm. His cellars are filled with his potatoes, and a half a hundred kinds of the necessaries and luxuries of life. Almost every thing necessary to feed him and his family grows up around him. He may lead his ox to the slaughter, raise his own pork, fatten and kill his own sheep, eat his own poultry—devour his own eggs—live upon his own home grown and home-made bread, weave his own cloth—raise his own wood and his own leather—knit his own stockings, through the agency of his wife and daughter—after all the two most necessary appendages to a good, firm and independent farmer—make his own butter and cheese—in short, live like a prince, and dress comfortably without going from his own homestead. All this is no fiction, and it is the fact that there is no fiction in this picture that makes the farmer the most independent man in the community. Fairly in business, he wants less money than almost any man to pursue the even tenor of his way, because his business is of a character to require less money than any other.

An independent farmer, however, is not altogether independent of the community where he is, or of any business profession; and the more intelligent a farmer is, the more readily will his dependence be felt and acknowledged. He is only *more* independent than his neighbor of another profession, but by no means altogether independent of him. For example, he could not consume all that he produced even if he fed a whole school district instead of his own family. He must have labor in seed time and harvest, and through the summer, to give him a helping hand in the production and harvesting of his crops. His laborers must have money. He must have a hundred little *nick nacks* at home, all of which cost money, and which money is to be had only by the productions of his farm. Taxes must be paid, for the most part, in money. Iron does not grow every where, and his tools must be bought and paid for. Horses and oxen want shoeing. There must be ploughs and axes, and nails, and a hundred other implements, which are cash articles, and which are to bought with the very money received for the produce carried to market. Again, children are to be educated, and in the establishment if good schools begins the first duty of a good farmer.

The farmer who is indifferent to education, neither knows his own interest nor cares a penny for the interests of his children, or his neighbor's children or community, or any body but himself now or hereafter. Education, then, costs money, and a good farmer will give abundantly if he is not able to contribute to the support of all puoposes of education. The pulpit, too, is to be supported, and it is to be well supplied almost in just proportion to the money paid for its supply. A minister, to be sure, is not to make money his God, or the one object or the first object of his preaching. But as he is a man, he will value money, and he is worse than an infidel to be indifferent to the lucre, base as it is, which is to give bread to himself and family. A talented preacher generally preaches where he is best paid for it—or at least where they will keep him, his wife and children from starvation; which, by the way, is not always the case. Cheap ministers, cheap schoolmasters, and almost every thing in the way of cheap wares are cheap enough—that is, they are so dear, that if you make a business of employing the one or purchasing the other, you are ten to one likely to go doubly ignorant, and to be doubly poor.

Is it not so? Good preaching, like good schools, costs money. The most independent farmer, then, in the land, may be more independent than his neighbor of another profession, but experience tells us that he is far, very far from being altogether independent of him. To be happy and to make his life a useful one, he must be intelligent; in possession of the means of knowledge—especially that kind of knowledge which relates to his own profession. He must use the means which God has given him; and we have shown that his gifts are abundant, to be happy himself and contribute to the peace and comfort of those around him. In justice to himself he will employ his evenings in the acquisition of knowledge. He will be a reader of useful books, a liberal supporter of the public press, which brings, or may bring daily, or almost daily, at his door, the newspaper which gives him the history of the whole world for one day. Such a farmer as this we have seen; and one who in his life fulfils all his duties to his God and to his fellow man, is the happiest, the most independent, and among the best of men.

Shade Trees.—Be careful not to transplant before the leaves have fallen—as soon after as you please.

The trees should be taken from open ground.

If taken from the dense forest they will not bear the exposure.

Select trees of second growth; they have better tops and better roots than the first.

Transplant the tree entire. The leaves are the lungs of the tree. Strip off these, and the main body of the root becomes only a contrivance to hold the tree up. Do not expose the roots to the sun and air longer than absolutely necessary.—let them carry with them as much of the old soil as they can hold on to.

In setting out the trees be careful to make the hole so large that the roots should not be coiled; neither let them be crowded together, for then they will decay.

Throw upon the roots at first fine strong mould, never any manure; then throw on water and shake the tree till the mud has filled up all the interstices between the roots. After the ground is somewhat dry, fill up the holes and tread down the earth. Never leave a tree so that the water can stand over its roots.—*Newark Advertiser.*

Paper was first invented during the reign of Alexander the Great. About eight hundred years ago it was made of cotton, and about 500 years back of linen. The first manufactory was erected in England in 1588.

Muskets were invented by a German, named Swartz, in 1378, and by the Venitians in 1382.—Cannon were first used at the battle of Cressy in 1346.

Coaches were first used in England, in 1115.—According to an act, 43 of Elizabeth, in 1601, men were ordered not to use carriages, as it was too effeminate an enjoyment.

Flame is not the hottest part of the fire. Flame is gas ignited—that of a candle forms a hollow cone.

A cubic foot of air weighs 527 grains, of hydrogen gas only 40 grains—hence the latter is used for balloons.

The pressure of the atmosphere on a common sized man is about 32,400 pounds.

A cubic foot of water, on freezing, expands with a force of 13 tons—hence bombs, cannon, &c., can be burst with a little water. Ice being porous, rises to the top of water.

Cano went round the globe in 1916, in 1,224 days; Drake in 1577, in 1,056 days; and Cavendish in 1586, in 778 days.

An area of 145,600,000 square miles, being three-fourths of the surface of the earth is occupied by the ocean, seas, bays, &c. La Place reckons the depth of the sea at 2 miles, making 291,000,000 cubic miles for its contents.

The light of the sun is 300,000 times stronger than that of the moon.—*St. Clairsville (Ohio) Gazette.*

Bonaparte.—Some curious anecdotes are told of the dethroned Emperor, while John Bull was his prior, on the Island of St. Helena. On one occasion he was merry at the expense of the Captain of a British 50 gun ship, who was introduced to him. After inquiring minutely about his weight of metal, &c., the ex emperor inquired, "What chance would you stand of a French 74?" The Captain replied, "if it was blowing hard so that she could not open her lower ports, he would take her, not otherwise." "How long," continued the imperial captive, "do you think you would be in taking a large frigate?" "Do you mean French?" inquired the Captain. "No American," replied Bonaparte. The Captain hesitated—the Emperor laughed heartily and took his leave.

Unanimity.—A Scotch parson, the other day in prayer, said, "Lairt bless the Conservatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and mercifully grant they may all hang together for the benefit of the nation." An Irish peasant standing by, replied, "Yes, ——— with all my heart, and the ——— to the bargain, and I am sure it is the prayer of all her Majesty's good and loyal subjects." "But friends," said the parson, "I don't mean as that fellow does, but pray they all may hang together in accord and concord." "Oh, no matter, what the devil cord," replied the other, "so it is but a strong one."

Unparalleled Precocity.—"Is'nt he a fine child?" said a young mother to a visitor, as she exhibited her first born. "The handsomest I ever saw," was of course, the reply of the old bachelor to whom the appeal was made. "Yes bless his little heart!" exclaimed the better half author of the little bantling; "and so very forward of his age don't you think?" "Very forward" said the echo. And, as the young matron removed the cap from her Bobby's head the inexperienced bachelor continued in evident amazement. "Bless me, how he is forward. I never before saw a person *bald headed so soon.*"

We copy the following article from the Boston Courier. It is peculiarly interesting at this time.

PROPHECY OF LORD BYRON, IN RELATION TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The removal of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon, from the Island of St. Helena to Paris, by the government of France, was predicted by Lord Byron, in the subjoined extract, and is but another verification of the wonderful prescience of truly great minds. Those eminent men from a high contrvation of their superior intellectual powers, are capable of extending their ample ken over the whole human race, in all the vicissitudes of present and past ages,—who intensely watch the characters, customs, tastes, dispositions and movements of nations, for the purpose of examining causes and comparing effects—who profoundly study the attributes and working of the heart and mind of man in all the conditions of his existence,—who scrutinize facts and seek truth by the light of genius and the philosophy of inductive reason, behold reflected in the past, the incidents of future ages. Such predictions are often deemed super human, when only a result had been proclaimed, which was as deducible, from the abundant elements relied upon for solving the question, as that of any other problem in moral or physical science.

Thus Lord Byron foresaw that a nation, which had been distinguished for its martial spirit, since the wars of Julius Cæsar, and which had conquered Europe and Egypt under the victorious eagles of Napoleon, would one day claim his ashes, and commemorate his deeds and the glories of France, by the erection of a magnificent mausoleum in the ca o of his empire.

How remarkable has been the fulfilment of the following prophecy of the mighty bard of England:

"But where is he, the modern, mightier far,
Who, born no king, made monarchs draw his car;
Yes! where is he, the champion and the child,
Of all that's great or little, wise or wild!
Whose game was empires, and whose stakes were thrones,
Whose table, earth—whose dice were human bones!
Behold the grand result in yon lone isle,
And, as thy nature urges, weep, or smile.
Smile—for the fettered eagle breaks his chain,
And higher worlds than this are his again.
How must he smile, and turn to yon lone grave
The proudest sea mark that o'erlops the wave!
His ashes shall hallow the ignoble shore,
A talisman to all save him who bore,
The fleets that sweep before the eastern blast
Shall hear their sea boys hail it from the mast.
Can glory's lust
Touch the freed spirit of the fettered dust?
Small care hath he, of what his tomb consists,
Nought if he sleeps—nor more if he exists:
He wants not this; but France shall feel the want
Of this last consolation, though so scant;
Her honor, fame, and faith, demand his bones,
To rear above a pyramid of thrones;
Or carried onward, in the battle's van,
To form, like Guesclin's* dust, her talisman.
But be it as it is, the time may come,
Its name shall beat the alarm like Ziska's drum.†

D.

* A celebrated warrior, and Constable of France in the 14th century.

† Ziska was a General of Bohemia, and having gained many victories over the Emperor Sigismund, he was seized with the plague, and directed his skin to be tanned, after his death, and used as a drumb head, to animate his soldiers in battle.

From the Raleigh Register

SAVING AT THE SPILE, &c.

A subscriber yesterday sent us a request to discontinue his paper, assigning as a reason, that the times were so hard, it became necessary to lop off expenses. So far as our experience goes, it establishes the position, that the *very first* expense a man retrenches, when he gets into an economical fit, is the subscription to his newspaper. "Newspapers are things," argues he, "which can be dispensed with, and costs money that might be saved." Agreed; so may the schooling of our children—so, indeed, may nine-tenths of the articles necessary to our comfortable support. Any man may get rich who will live on bread and water, and clothe himself in rags. But who would live like a brute, for the mere pleasure of saving money, which he cannot carry hence with him! There are a few such—five or ten in a million—and how wretched are they! Most men, sensible they must die, are disposed to enjoy a little of the fruits of their labor, and nothing is perhaps more necessary to the enjoyment of society, or to self-satisfaction in retirement, than a well informed and virtuous mind. It gives a zest to all things in prosperity, and is the best resource in adversity.

Newspapers, though not always conducted with talents and respectability, are the most possible channels for obtaining the acquaintance with the affairs of the world, and to implant desires in the heart of youth for more solid reading, as they go on to maturity. In truth, they are the great engine that moves the moral and political world, and not only aid in establishing the character, but in preserving the liberties of the people. Viewed in this right, and it is not too strong a one, we would ask—Are there not an hundred items of expenditure, which a person ought to cut off, rather than deprive himself of the solid benefits derived from a good Newspaper?

"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE."

When, during the late canvass for the presidency, the Democrats foretold that, in the event of Harrison's election, Daniel Webster would be the Secretary of State, the Southern Whigs declared that Harrison was a Jefferson Republican and would appoint neither Webster, nor any other Federalist to office. This is what the Whig orators and newspapers told the people before the election in order to get them into the support of a superannuated and imbecile old man for the highest station on earth. But no sooner is the election over than these same gentlemen and editors, with the most perfect *sang froid*, inform the same people that Webster, the great Massachusetts Federalist, is to receive the first cabinet appointment, and that Tallmadge, the author of those gag bills in the Senate which never [illegible] far more odious than the famous sedition acts, the Ewing of Ohio, both likewise, old Federalists of the deepest dye, will have cabinet appointments.

It is needless to inform our readers that the South has no sort of communion with Daniel Webster. He was a fierce and violent opponent of the late War, and, [illegible] to us that the station for which he has been designated, [illegible] in this critic's picture of our foreign affairs, when the honor of the country is at stake, is not safely to be trusted. [illegible] no man in the interest with Great Britain, took open ground against his own country, and who, but a few years ago, said that he would not vote for a certain measure of defence if the enemy were at that time battering the walls of the Capitol! Such is the man who is to occupy the situation now so ably filled by Mr. Forsyth.

But not only on the War Question, but on every other important measure which has been brought forward during Mr. Webster's public life, he has always pursued a course in direct conflict with the principles and interests of the South. He is a United States Bank man, an Internal Improvement man of the most latitudinal order, a high protective Tariff man, to such an extent that he opposed the Compromise Bill of Mr. Clay, a Proclamation and Force Bill man; and an opponent of the South on the slave question, all his votes in Congress most clearly evidence. Indeed, so violently opposed to slavery, that in 1838 he voted in company with six or seven others in the Senate against Mr. Calhoun's resolutions of that year, setting forth the Constitutional rights of the States, and the want of power on the part of the General Government to interfere with the subject of slavery in the States. Such is the man whom Gen. Harrison has made the leader of the coming Administration—a man who is proverbial for his extravagant Federalism.—*Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter.*

INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following discussion, which took place on Friday the 5th inst., in the House of Representatives:

Mr. Mallory, after some brief remarks by way of apology for obtruding himself upon the committee at that late hour, observed that his main object in rising was to take notice of the gentlemen from North Carolina and Maryland, [Messrs. Rayner and Jenifer] in relation to the course pursued by his honorable college from Virginia, [Mr. Wise.]

The gentleman from Maryland, in his speech a few days ago, had said that the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Wise] were none of them in unison with the doctrines of his Whig friends.

Now, observed Mr. M., I do not intend to be read out of school by the gentleman from Maryland, but I take this occasion to say that, with one exception, I fully approve, endorse, and intend widely to circulate, the speech of my honorable colleague, [Mr. Wise.]

Yes, said Mr. M., the ground on which my honorable colleague has placed himself, is the ground on which we Harrison men, in Virginia, intend to rally. When I entered the Harrison party I did not intend to compromise my principles; and I will further say, that if those principles on which I and my honorable colleague [Mr. Wise] have taken our stand, are not to be the principles of the administration of General Harrison, then I say that we and the people of Virginia have been grossly deceived.

The doctrines laid down in the speech of my honorable colleague are doctrines which I maintain, and by which I stand or fall.

But the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Rayner] has said that the remarks of my colleague are "ominous," etc. Now I ask that gentleman to say what are the principles avowed by my colleague in his speech which he has not always avowed? I beg to assure the gentleman that the principles of my colleague are the principles of the Whigs of Virginia, if they are not the principles of the Whigs in North Carolina.

But what, said Mr. M., has my colleague advanced that is contrary to the principles of the coming Administration.

Is a National Bank to be one of the leading measures of the coming Administration? And did not General Harrison say that he would not resort to a National Bank if it was not absolutely necessary? My colleague said the same thing.

Is it the Tariff question to which the gentleman alludes? Well, I understand General Harrison, to avow that he was in favor of standing by the compromise; and my colleague said the same thing. Also, in regard to Internal Improvement, he took the same ground.

I will repeat, therefore, said Mr. M., that if the principles avowed by my colleague are not to be the principles of the approaching Administration of General Harrison, then we are ourselves greatly deceived, and we have deceived others.

But the gentleman from North Carolina said he was pained and surprised at the course of my colleague in his remarks on the measures of the coming Administration; also, that he thought my colleague might have waited at least until General Harrison should have arrived in this city. Now, said Mr. M, why did not other gentlemen, who spoke before him adopt the same plan? I will undertake to say, that my colleague would have waited until the arrival of General Harrison, if other gentlemen had thought proper to do the same. But such had not been the case. Other gentlemen had given their views without reserve, and he and his colleague were not going to permit public opinion to be pre judged even if the indication did come from a high quarter

Mr. M. then proceeded to notice the subject of an extra session. The brief time remaining for him to speak would not allow him to enter in a regular argument, but he would fire a few shots at random. For his part, he was opposed to a called session. He was opposed to it on the "let alone" principle. It would be extremely injudicious and unwise in the present state of public feeling to think of such a measure. The body politic was sick, but he did not believe it labored under any serious organic disease. It was sick, however, and it wanted to rest in order to recover from its organic fever and excitement. In its present feverish state it would be extremely imprudent to add add itional excitement. The proper way for its recovery to a proper healthy tone, would be to avoid all stimulation. Let it be alone for a while, and it would restore itself. He believed the elements of prosperity were still to be found in the country, and if allowed time, would soon settle down into order. But for his part, he was unwilling to reagitate them so soon by a called session. He was unwilling to pass through another summer of political turmoil. They wanted rest, and if they expected to do well, they must have it.

How could the advocates of a called session expect that General Harrison immediate y on coming into power should, without proper time for examination and reflection, precipitate himself into great measures. Now the proper plan would be to allow General Harrison time to look around him, and to examine into the true state of affairs before he acted. Above all, he (Mr. M.) was against placing Gen. Harrison in a condition where he would be compelled to commit himself to the scheme of any man.

But he (Mr. M.) would call the attention of the committee to one striking inconsistency. The gentleman from North Carolina had been speaking earnestly about economy, but the first step he had advocated was a called session, which would take three hundred thousand dollars from the Public Treasury!

He, (Mr. M.) did not believe a called session was necessary. He believed that when Gen. Harrison came into power he would act on the plan of reform and retrenchment. And if gentlemen who had for the last two or three years been talking about reform and retrenchment, would not act upon that system themselves, there would be no necessity for incurring the expense of a called session.

Much has been said about deficiency in the Treasury at this time. Several gentlemen had given their ideas on the subject, but from the different results to which they arrive, it was obvious that none of them could tell what the real deficiency was For instance, one gentleman had set it down at seven millions, while another had come to the conclusion that it was forty millions. Now, here was a difference between two gentlemen only, of thirty three millions.

It was therefore evident that the real deficiency in the Treasury could not now be ascertained. Of what earthly use could it be, then, to have a called session for the purpose of raising a loan, when it could not be known what amount they would require. How was it possible that in the short period elapsing between the time Gen. Harrison came into power, and the expected session, that the real condition of the matter could be examined, so as to ascertain what would be necessary.

In the present state of affairs, he was opposed to a loan, for he believed that, should one be authorized, it would remain a permanent debt upon the Government for years to come. He was in favor of the present bill, although at the last session, he had voted against the issue of Treasury Notes.—At the last session, when they were asked, he was against it, because he believed they were intended for a circulation. But now when the present Administration was going out of power, he would vote for them as a temporary expedient, and as a temporary expedient alone.

He, (Mr. M.) was opposed to a called session for any purpose whatever, either for raising revenue, or any thing else. He believed a called session would invariably precipitate them into the great questions of a National Bank, the Tariff, and other matters. Now he was averse to this. He wished the people of this country to have proper time for reflection, before they acted on so important a question as a revision of the Tariff.

I would advise you, said Mr. M, instead of loaning the Banks money, by laying taxes on the people, to study retrenchment and reform. I would say to Gen. Harrison, study this book, (the Blue Book.) I would advise him to study the speeches of the gentlemen from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Vermont, which inculcate reform.

But gentlemen had now nothing to say about retrenchment and reform. The cry was now "money!" "money!" Yes gentlemen must have "money," and to get money, they must raise the taxes.

From present indications, notwithstanding all the past cry of retrenchment and reform, it was evident that nothing was to be saved by the change. All they had gained, it appeared by the turn of the political wheel, was to put *out* one set of charlatans, and put *in* another set.

Mr. M. then proceeded to say that if the success of North Carolina was to be used as an argument for consolidation, much as he mourned over his good old State of Virginia, he would prefer his good old mother with all her faults.

The gentleman, said Mr. M., has talked about the "abstractions" of my colleague. But I will tell that gentleman, that if it be an abstraction to oppose a high Tariff—if it be an abstraction to oppose a distribution of the Public Lands, when in the very language of the gentleman, the Treasury is empty, then I tell the gentleman that I also am an abstractionist.

But, continued Mr. M. I wish the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Jenifer) to understand, that I do not intend to be read out of church by him notwithstanding. I labored as ardently in the cause of General Harrison as that gentleman did, and I intend to support the administration of Gen. Harrison as far as I can. But if that Administration shall not square with the promises and pledges which I conceive it has given to the country, why then I cannot go with that Administration But I will also say, that if the coming Administration should even pursue a course contrary to my expectations, I shall not regret that I have lent my aid in the elevation of Gen. Harrison. For if his election accomplished nothing else it has had the effect of breaking down party trammels with us in the South; and henceforward, we shall be able to meet, not on men, but on great principles.

He, Mr. M., could not but admire the eulogium which the gentleman (Mr. Rodgers) had passed upon the gentleman from South Carolina. He had, however, talked a good deal about star gazing, and about people shaking their heads against a lamp post. But, he, Mr. M., would tell the gentleman, that there were more times for star gazing than one. He would ask the gentleman not to look too much to the bright horizon before him, and in looking at the wants of the President elect, not to forget "home." Let him look at the storm ahead; the storm which would certainly grow out of this discussion at home. And when that storm should burst upon them, it would sweep away from the ocean many a gallant bark that now sailed proudly before the breeze.

Mr. M. then proceeded to say that he had no fears for the coming administration of General Harrison. He believed that great men would draw around him persons of talent, who would aid him in ascertaining the true state of the country, and men who would be able to make a true exposition of its affairs. He has not the least doubt, neither, but that General Harrison would have ample means to carry on the Government if he should, as he, Mr. M. had no doubt, carry on a system of retrenchment and reform. A great saving could be effected by a different administration of the various departments. In the collection of the revenue alone, he believed from five to eight hundred thousand dollars a year might be saved by a proper administration of the Treasury Department.

Also in the administration of the War Department, he believed almost enough could be saved to pay the expenses of the Florida war.

Down with your Internal Improvement, said Mr. M.—down with your distribution (for I think the President elect is not in favor of carrying on Internal Improvement at the expense of the General Government,) pursue a system of retrenchment, and then I think there can be no doubt that Gen. Harrison will soon save money enough to pay all the debts of this Government.

But, said Mr. M., I protest in advance to any man, or any set of men, undertaking to commit General Harrison to any political scheme. Gen. Harrison was elected on the "one term" principle, but if that principle is to result in this, that the President, instead of voting for the public good, is to be used to bolster up the schemes of one, why, I had almost said, he had better be President for life.

Mr. M. went on to say, that he found fault with no Whig in the House, for expressing himself in relation to Internal Improvements, the Tariff, or National Bank or other measures. He was willing to hear all that gentlemen might have to say, and expected to be heard in return, without being proscribed for so doing.

But what did they see? Why, his colleague (Mr. Wise) the other day had given his views on these great measures; had avowed his opinions, when lo! gentlemen rose and expressed their suspicions that he was about to quit the party. This was wrong. Let every man express his opinions, without thereby subjecting himself to the suspicion, that by so doing he was about to leave the party.

Mr. Jenifer here made an explanation to the effect, that he had said nothing about Mr. Wise being about to desert his party.

Mr. Wise asked whether the gentleman from Maryland had any distrust of him.

Mr. Jenifer made some reply, which could not be heard.

Mr. Wise. Well, then, I suppose the gentleman takes it for granted that the party will go with him, when at the same time, who knows what the measures of General Harrison will be. Were there not some gentlemen making principles for General Harrison before he came into power? But when it was not known what the principles of the coming Administration would be, how could it be said that he was about to desert his party? He (Mr. W) did not take the gentleman from Maryland as the administration.

After some further explanations between himself and Mr. Jenifer.

Mr. Wise observed that had it not been for other gentlemen expressing their views, what they would do, etc., he would never have said a word. But as every member on the floor, who had previously spoken, had given his views in relation to the coming Administration, he thought it was as fair for one as another. And as others had administered their little nostrums for the cure of the disease, he, although not a regular physician, thought he could do so too.

Mr. Mallory then resumed his remarks, and observed that at the very outset he had been taunted by the gentleman from Maryland as not being one of the party. They had also been taunted the other day with not having common schools in Virginia. But if they had not common schools, they had schools in Virginia which enabled them to understand signs, as well as other people. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Monroe) had talked also about the "abstractions" of Virginia. Now he would tell that gentleman, that with all their "abstractions," they had common sense enough to get a steamboat below a bridge before they built it up. Mr. M. here related an amusing anecdote, where some common school people of the North built a bridge in such a way as to prevent their getting out a steamboat; (a member at the Reporter's elbow suggested that it was similar to the mason who built his leg in a chimney.)

Mr. M. after some further remarks in relation to the Tariff, etc., observed that as the time for discharging the Committee from the bill was now at hand, he must conclude.

Mr. Underwood said that some of his friends had regretted this manifestation of difference of opinion among members of the Whig party on this floor. Now, for his part, he was rejoiced at it. It must come at some time, and the sooner the better. Let us know what our friends think of it, (said Mr. U.,) let them consider it, and be prepared for future events. But if the separation comes, let us part like friends—let us not attempt to bind ourselves together by a rope of sand, for that will not bind us together as firmly as we ought to be.

In relation to the propriety of a called session, Mr U. asked, who had been authorized to speak for Gen. Harrison? Had any one? No! Then who brought it forward? Who endorsed it for the Whig party? It was, in his opinion, the mere expression of gentlemen as to the propriety of such a measure. It remained for Gen. Harrison, when he should be inducted into office, to ascertain whether this or that object could be accomplished by an extra session.

Mr. U. said he would answer what constituted an emergency. Any matter of great public concern in the affairs of the nation, was an emergency. Suppose the President wished war to be declared and desired Congress to act upon the subject. Suppose one Congress will not act upon it, and the next would? Ought it not to be taken into view whether he would call Congress together or not? The present emergency (he said) grew out of a depreciated bank currency, the want of a uniform currency, and the embarrassed condition in which the States were placed. And in acting upon this emergency, the elements which would constitute the next Congress should be considered.

Mr. Smith, of Maine, said, that the gentleman from Kentucky had well characterized the Whig party as being held together by a rope of sand. He could not have given a more happy illustration. Mr. S. in a humorous manner, was alluding to the beautiful specimens of cohesion of the Federal party in Maine and Massachusetts.

The Chair announced that the hour of seven having arrived, further debate would not be in order.

Mr. U. considered the intimation of a called session as utterly premature. It ought to be decided when all the elections should have taken place. Gen. Harrison could then judge, from the elements of Congress, what could or could not be done. Mr. U. said that if he were President of the United States, and could see that a National Bank could be established, the Sub-Treasury law repealed, the Tariff revised, etc., and had an assurance to that effect, he would convene Congress instantly to act on that emergency.

[Mr. Smith, of Indiana, here read from the Constitution of the United States that part which says that the President "may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them," and asked Mr. U. whether the "emergency" contemplated by the Constitution depended on the preponderance of one or the other of the political parties of the country?]

A DISSOLUTION—A CONFESSION.

Recent occurrences in the House of Representatives are rife with awful forebodings to the log cabin Administration. Mr. Wise has declared that he, nor any body else, *knows not what the principles of General Harrison are!* Mr. Mallory says the doctrines of Mr. Wise, are his doctrines, and that if they are not the principles of General Harrison, he and his friends *have been deceived* He also said they were the principles of the Whigs of Virginia, if not of North Carolina. Mr. Mallory does not believe a called Session necessary. Mr. Rayner had been talking about economy, and his first step was a called session. Gentlemen had nothing more to say about retrenchment and reform. The cry was now, "money! money! money!" and to get it they must *raise the taxes.* So that after all, said he, nothing is to be saved by the *change.*

But the fact that these gentlemen of the Whig party do not know the principles of General Harrison, establishes the position which the Democrats have maintained, and about which the Whigs have called them *liars* and every thing else but truth tellers, that Gen. Harrison never expressed his principles "for the public eye," But now his own friends have confessed it.

If Messrs. Wise & Co. do not know Gen. Harrison's principles, it is clear he never has avowed any; nothing can be more so.

Mr. Underwood said, "but if the *separation* comes, let us part like friends. Let us not attempt to bind ourselves together with a rope of *sand.*" Truly, that was a happy hit. If it is not a rope of sand, it is a chain with a *Clay* link in it, and that will never hold in the world. Mr. Rives, too, has made an unfavorable debut in the Senate. He has expressed his opposition to a United States Bank, and the distribution scheme of Clay. Webster, & Co. Ruin! Ruin! Ruin!

We may now count Messrs. Wise, Mallory, Underwood, R. M. T. Hunter and Rives, all from Virginia, except one, ready to desert General Harrison the moment he departs from the principles which they entertain and which they *expect* him to carry out.

In fact, we may say without fear of contradiction, that the Whigs *do not know what are the principles of the man they have made President,* and that the Whig party are already falling to pieces in the quarrel about what those principles shall be.

One thing is certain, he cannot pacify *all*, and thereby hangs a tail.—*North Carolinian.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, February 13, 1841.

ALEXANDER MACLEOD AND THE STEAMBOAT CAROLINE.

Mr PICKENS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made the following report, which was ordered to be printed:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the Message of the President, transmitting a correspondence with the British Minister in relation to the burning of the steamboat Caroline, and the demand made for the liberation of Mr. Alexander MacLeod, respectfully report:

It appears that the steamboat "Caroline" was seized and destroyed in the month of December, 1837. The Committee are induced to believe that the facts of the case are as follows: The boat was owned by, and in possession of, a citizen of New York. She was cleared from the city of Buffalo, and, on the morning of the 29th of December, 1837, she left the port of Buffalo, bound for Schlosser, upon the American side of the Niagara river, and within the territory of the United States. The original intention seemed to be, to run the boat betwe n Buffalo and Schlosser, or, perhaps, from Black Rock dam to Schlosser, and, should it seem profitable, it was intended to run her also to Navy Island, and touch at Grand Island and Tonawanda. Her owner was Mr. Wells, said to be a respectable citizen of Buffalo, and it is obvious, his intention in putting up the boat was one of speculation and profit entirely. The excitement upon that portion of the frontier, at this period, had collected a great many in the neighborhood—some from curiosity—some from idleness—and others from taking an interest in the unusual and extraordinary collection of adventurous men gathered together at that time on Navy Island. Navy Island was "nominally" in the British "territory."

The owner of the Caroline took advantage of those circumstances to make some money with his boat, by running her as a ferry boat, over to Navy Island. All these facts appear fr m testimony regularly taken, (see H. R. Doc. No. 302, page 46 and 39, 2d Session, 25th Congress,) and the Committee know of no legal evidence to contradict them. There is no proof that any arms or munitions of war were carried in the boat, except, perhaps, one small six pounder field piece belonging to a passenger. The principal object was to run the boat as a ferry boat from Schlosser, on the American side, to Navy Island, on the British side. It is believed that, even in war, a neutral power has the right to trade in contraband articles, subject, of course, to seizure and confiscation, if taken within the jurisdiction of either of the contending parties. What is contraband of war is not always certain. Treaty stipulations frequently include some articles, and exclude others recognised in the law of nations.—Trading in contraband articles is no excuse for invading the territory and soil of a neutral and independent power, whose private citizens may choose to run the hazards of such a trade. In this instance, there were no foreign Powers engaged in war; but all concerned in the outbreak or excitement within the British jurisdiction, claimed to be British subjects, in resistance of the authorities of Canada, a province of the British empire. Even admitting, then, that the Caroline was engaged in contraband trade, yet it was with citizens who claimed to be subjects of the same empire with those who were styled the legitimate officers of the Province.—Abstractly speaking, how was a private citizen to decide who were right and who wrong in those local disputes? And which portion of citizens of the same province must our citizens refuse to have any communication with? But the boat was merely used for one day as a ferry boat; and on the night of the day she commenced running, she was seized while moored at the wharf in Schlosser, and burnt. Several men were assassinated; certainly one, who fell dead upon the dock. Now the insinuation of the British Minister, that Schlosser was "nominally" within the territory of the United States, may well be retorted, as we can with equal truth say that Navy Island was "nominally" within the "territory" of the British Government; for at the period to which we allude, the people collected there had as effectually defied Canada authorities as any portion of our people had disregarded ours. Yet British authority thought proper to pass by Navy Island, then in its "nominal" territory, and in the plenitude of its power, to cast the ægis of British jurisdiction over American soil. This was truly extending over us that kind guardianship which they had not the ability at that time to extend to a portion of their own territory, and which recommends itself to us, full as much from its assumption as from its love of right or law.

The British Minister is pleased also to call the Caroline a "piratical steamboat." The loose epithets of any one, no matter how high in place, cannot make that piracy which the law of nations does not recognize as such. Pirates are freebooters, enemies of the human race; and eminent jurists describe them as ravaging every sea and coast with no flag and no home. Piracy comes under the concurrent jurisdiction of all nations. Even in the worst point of view that it can be considered, those connected with the steamboat Caroline were but aiders and abettors of others engaged in rebellion. And the Committee are totally at a loss to know upon what authority rebellion is recognized as piracy. Such confounding of terms is resting the case upon epithets, instead of sound law or facts. But even supposing it to be a "piratical boat," as the Minister asserts it to be, yet the moment it touched our soil it fell under our sovereignty, and no power on earth could rightfully invade it.

There is no doctrine more consecrated in English history than that every human being who touches the soil of Great Britain is immediately covered by British law. Suppose one of *her* vessels were cut from the banks of the Thames and burnt by Frenchmen, and British citizens were assassinated at night, and the French Minister were to avow that they acted under the orders of his Government, and that the vessel was "piratical," and that the citizens murdered were outlaws—then there is not an Englishman whose heart would not beat high to avenge the wrong, and vindicate the rights of his country. The law there is the law here. And there is no international law consistent with the separate independence of nations that sanctions the pursuits of even pirates to murder and arson over the soil and jurisdiction of one of the States of this Confederacy. No greater wrong can be done to a country than invasion of soil. If it can be done with impunity at one point, and on one occasion, it can be done at another, and the nation that submits to it finally sinks down into drivelling imbecility. If a representation of the state of things at Schlosser, and the conduct of those who had control of the Caroline, had first been made to the proper authorities of New York, or of the United States, then there would have been some show at least of respect for our sovereignty and independence, and a disposition to treat us as an equal.—But in this case, as it to treat our authorities with contempt, there was no preliminary demand or representation made.

It was hoped that the outrage was perpetrated by a party in sudden heat and excitement upon their own responsibility. But the British Minister now avows that "the act was the public act of persons obeying the constituted authorities of her Majesty's Province," and again affirms that "it was a public act of persons in her Majesty's service, obeying the orders of their superior authorities."

If this had been the first and only point of collision with Great Britain, it might not have excited such interest, but there is an assumption in most of our intercourse with that great power, revolting to th pride and spirit of independence in a free people. If it be her desire to preserve peace her true policy would be to do justice, and show that courtesy to equals which she has always demanded from others. The Committee do not desire to press views on this part of the subject, particularly as a demand has been made by our Government upon the Government of Great Britain for explanation as to the outrage committed, the answer to which it is hoped will prove satisfactory.

As to the other points presented in the demand made by the British Minister for the "liberation" of Alexander MacLeod, the Committee believe the of the case to be, that the steamboat was seized and burnt as stated before, and that a citizen or citizens of New York were murdered in the affray. And there were reasons to induce a belief that Macleod was *particeps criminis*. He was at first arrested, and upon various testimony being taken, was then discharged. He was afterwards arrested a second time. Upon the evidence then presented, he was imprisoned to await his trial. There was no invasion of British territory to seize or take him. But upon his being voluntarily within our territory, he was arrested as any citizen of the United States, charged with a similar offence, might have been. We know of no law of nations that would exempt a man from arrest and imprisonment for offences charged to be committed against the "peace and dignity" of a State, because he is a subject of Great Britain, or because he committed the crime at the instigation or under the authority of British Provincial officers; much less do we know of any law that would justify the President to deliver him up without trial, at the demand and upon the assertion as facts, of any agent of the British Government. If we had been at open war with Great Britain, and MacLeod had committed the offences charged, then he might have fallen under the rules and regulations of war, and been treated as a prisoner of the United States Government, and would have been subject to the laws of nations in war. But as the alleged criminal acts, in which MacLeod is charged to be implicated, were committed in profound peace, it is a crime, as far as he may be concerned, solely against the "peace and dignity" of the State of New York, and her criminal jurisdiction is complete and exclusive. If the crimes committed be such as to make a man *hostis humani generis*—an outlaw—a pirate, in the legal acceptation of the term, then, under the law of nations, the United States courts and tribunals would have jurisdiction. But the offence charged in this case, committed as it was in time of peace, as far as this individual was concerned, was one purely against the *lex loci*, and coming exclusively within the criminal jurisdiction of the tribunals of New York.

The Minister, in his letter of the 13th of December, 1840, says: "It is quite notorious that Mr. MacLeod was not one of the party engaged in the destruction of the steamboat Caroline, and that the pretended charged upon which he has been imprisoned rests only upon the perjured testimony of certain Canadians, outlaws and their abettors," &c. This may, perchance, all be so; but it would be asking a great deal to require an American court to yield jurisdiction, and surrender up a prisoner charged with offences against the law, upon the mere *ipse dixit* of any man, no matter how high in authority. Whether MacLeod be guilty or not guilty, is the very point upon which an American jury have a right to decide. *Jurisdiction in State tribunals over criminal cases, and trial by a jury of the venue*, are essential points in American jurisprudence. And it is a total misapprehension as to the nature of our system, to suppose that there is any right in the Federal Executive to arrest the verdict of the one, or thwart the jurisdiction of the other. If such a power existed, and were exercised, it would effectually overthrow, and upon a vital point, the separate sovereignty and independence of these States.

The Federal Executive might be clothed with power to deliver up fugitives from justices committed against a foreign State, but even then it might not be obligatory to do so, unless it were made matter of treaty stipulation. This duty and right in an Executive has generally been considered as dormant, until made binding by treaty arrangement. But when the matter is reversed, and demand is made, not of fugitives from justice for offences committed against a foreign power, but for the liberation of a man charged with offences against the peace and dignity of one of our own States, then it is that the demand becomes preposterous in the extreme. The fact that the offences were committed under the sanction of provincial authorities does not alter the case, unless we were in a state of war. In such cases as the present, the power to deliver up could not be conferred upon the Federal Executive by treaty stipulation. It could only be conferred in those cases over which jurisdiction is clearly delegated by the Federal Constitution. Such, for instance, as treason, which is an offence against the conjoined sovereignty of the States, as defined in the Constitution. Over all cases, except those defined in the Constitution, and those coming clearly under the laws of nations, the States have exclusive jurisdiction, and the trial and punishment for offences against them are incident to their separate sovereignty. It is not pretended in this case that there is any treaty stipulation under which the demand is made; and the Federal Executive, under our system, has no power but what is conferred by the Constitution, or by special law of Congress. In the former it is declared that "the Executive power is vested in a President of the United States," and that power is then to be pointed out and defined by special laws passed from time to time, imposing such duties as are thought proper and expedient by Congress.

Your Committee deem it dangerous for the Executive to exercise any power over a subject-matter not conferred by treaty or by law; and to exercise it *in any case* in conflict with State jurisdiction, would be worse than dangerous; it would be usurpation.

But your Committee forbear to press these points further at present, and they would not have said as much on such clear questions of international law, but that in this case, the demand for liberation has been made by the accredited agent of a great power and under circumstances of peculiar aggravation and excitement.

We have other points of difference with great Britain, which add interest to every question that arises between us at present. Neither our North-eastern nor North Western boundaries are yet settled with her, and the subject is not entirely free from difficulty. She has recently seized our vessels and exercised a power *involving the right of search*, under the pretext of supressing the foreign slave trade, which if persevered in, will sweep our commerce from the coast of Africa, and which is incompatible with our rights as a maritime power. She has recently in her intercourse with us, refused indemnity and denied our right to property, on a subject-matter vital to near one half of the States of this Confederacy, and which considering her military position at Bermuda and her growing power in the West Indies, is of the last importance to our National independence.

All these subjects make every question between us, at this particular juncture, of the deepest interest.

Besides this, we are permanently destined to have perhaps, the most extensive commerce of modern nations. Our flags float side by side, over every sea and bay, and inlet of the known globe.

She moves steadily upon her objects with an ambition that knows no bounds. And wherever she has had a conflict of interest she has rarely yielded to any power.

At this moment she presents to the civilized world the spectacle of the greatest military and commercial power in combination ever known.

From her vast possessions in every quarter of the globe, and her peculiar commercial system, she has been made the reservoir of the wealth of nations.

Her internal resources, skill, labor, and machinery, with her capital, are beyond calculation. Her natural position being about midway the coast of Europe, gives her a great control over the outlets and currents of commerce.

Her military occupation of Gibralter, Malta, the Ionian Islands, and recently of St. Jean d'Acre, gave her ascendancy on the Mediterranean and the Levant, while St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope give her possession over the currents of trade along those extensive coasts. Then Bombay, Calcutta, and her immense possessions in the East Indies, together with her recent movements in the China seas and islands, enable her to extend her power over those vast regions that have slumbered for ages in solitary and enervated magnificence. She possesses Falkland Island but to control the commerce that passes around Cape Horn, while Trinidad gives her all she desires in the Caribbean sea. *Halifax* at *one point*, and *Bermuda* at *another*, stand out in great force over our own coast from one extremity to the other.

Her position all over the world is at this moment, in a military point of view, equal to a million of men under arms. Her continual conflict in the mighty regions of the East, only enable her officers to become skilful and to improve in the art of war, while her great armies and extensive fleets draw their support from the immense countries seized and occupied. In the present juncture of affairs, no statesman can overlook these things. Steam power has recently brought us so near together, that in the event of any future conflict, *war with its effects* will be participitated upon with much more rapidity than formerly.

Avarice and ambition are the ruling passions of modern times, and it is in vain to shut our eyes to the state of things around us. It remains to be seen what effect steam power is to have upon changing and modifying the whole art of defence and war. It may be a great engine for again leveling mankind, and reducing every thing to a contest of mere physical force. In that event it might be difficult to conjecture what system of *national defence will stand the test* of time and experience.

We have a deep stake in peace, and fondly hope the repose of the world will not be disturbed.—We have certainly not the least desire for rupture. Firmness, and a wise preparation, will long preserve us from such a catartrophe. But while no temptation should ever prompt us to do injustice on the one hand, so no consideration, on the other hand should ever induce us to submit to permanent wrong from any power on earth, no matter what the consequences may be. Your Committee would conclude by expressing a firm belief that all our points of difficulty may be honorably adjusted, and that harmony may long be preserved by both Governments pursuing a liberal and generous policy, congenial to the interests and feelings of both people, and compatible with the spirit and genius of an enlightened age.

From the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.

THE STATE RIGHTS' WHIGS.

The course which has for some time past been pursued by that portion of the Whig party in the South, professing to be friendly to the good old Republican principles of '98 and '99, is well calculated to the excite astonishment and regret of all who really have those principles at heart. While they have unceasingly declared their opposition to a National Bank, a Protective Tariff, a system of Internal Improvement by the General Government, and indeed to *all* the favorite schemes of the Federalists, they have zealously co-operated with a party whose ascendancy *they knew* would secure the triumph of each and all of those very measures. They did not hesitate to unite with "Feds and Fanatics" in waging an indiscriminate warfare against Martin Van Buren, the Democratic Republican candidate, who was pledged to carry out their own *professed* principles, and in cordially supporting a "mock chieftain" for the Presidency, between whom and themselves there does not exist the slightest congeniality of political feeling. How are we to account for this strange inconsistency, this unexampled infatuation? They tell us they have no good will for Martin Van Buren, and that they consequently preferred bestowing their suffrages on his competitor for whom they entertained a higher *personal* regard. Granted—but, as Republicans and patriots were they not bound, regardless of all personal hostilities and prejudices, to give their support to the *President*, on the success of whose measures they have always professed to believe the preservation of the rights of the States, and the perpetuity of our free institutions mainly depend? Even if they distrusted the political integrity of the "Little Magician," we maintain that they were required by every consideration of patriotism and duty, to sustain the Chief Magistrate, the general policy of whose Administration they conscientiously approved, in preference to his competitor, who was compelled by his party associations to adopt a course directly at war with the principles which they avowed. They should have imitated the example of Mr. Calhoun and his South Carolina friends, who, in the recent canvass, nobly contended for "*principles*, not *men*."

But they have thought proper to pursue a different course; they have assisted in electing the Federal Abolition Candidate, and in driving into retirement one of the most devoted and powerful champions of Southern rights. It is said that the eccentric Dr. Swift, after he had lost his rationality, near the close of his life, was in the habit of driving his most intimate acquaintances from his house, and then of complaining most piteously, that he was deserted by his friends. It is precisely so with the State Rights' Whigs of the South; they have expelled the gallant and disinterested defenders of their rights from the councils of the country, and now complain that they are left to fight their own battles, unaided and alone. Is it not so? The Administration which they have recklessly opposed at every step, has been true to the South, not only upon the great questions of the Tariff, a National Bank, &c., but also in regard to the delicate subject of Abolition, in which every citizen in the slaveholding States is peculiarly and vitally interested. The "hero" whom they supported was, on the contrary, emphatically the candidate of the Federalists and Abolitionists; and if any reasonable doubt was ever entertained of his hostility to Southern interests and principles that doubt can no longer exist when it is announced "by authority" that Daniel Webster, Francis Granger and Thomas Ewing are to be members of his Cabinet.

But the "Republican portion of the Whig party" though they pursued a course in the late canvass which was to us "wholly inexplicable," may yet retrieve much of the ground they have lost, and avert a portion of the mischiefs which their own conduct threatens to bring upon the country. The path of duty now lies directly before them, and may we not hope that they will evince sufficient moral courage to tread it? Will they not maugre their ungenerous opposition to Martin Van Buren, who is about to become a private citizen, cordially unite with the Republican party in resisting the Tariff, the distribution, a National Bank and other high Federal schemes, which it is obviously the policy of the Washington Junto to adopt? We shall see.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, February 26, 1841.

☞ The Editor will be absent for several succeeding weeks. He asks the indulgence of his readers for the lack of original matter in the while.

WATCH THE FULFILMENT!

Let the people not forget what they were told during the last summer's campaign,—namely,—that Van Buren and his friends were the cause of *hard times*, and that if they could be turned out of power, and Harrison and his friends put in, we should *immediately* have *good* and *glorious times*. We were told that as soon as the result of the contest was made known, if Harrison was elected, *at once*, the lowering clouds of trouble and monetary distress would pass away, and the sunshine of prosperity again gladden us with restored confidence, credit, and abundance of money. Well, Harrison has been elected some three months, and how is it now? *Are the times any better?* On the other hand, *are they not worse?* Every candid man must admit that he has been deceived, and disappointed. If these are the *blossoms* of the Harrison tree, what will the *fruits* be in their maturity?—Like to the apples of the Dead Sea, we apprehend—rotten to the touch—bitterness and ashes. We say to the honest Republicans of the People, many of whom were gloriously deceived by cunning professions of log-cabin zeal and economy, keep in mind what you were promised last summer, and *mark what will be the fulfilment of these promises!*

Editor's Correspondence.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 13, 1841.

Congress is very dull—both Houses are busily occupied in clearing off a quantity of private business that has accumulated on their tables. There is but little debate—all parties appear to have come to an understanding to take no action on subjects of leading importance until after the 4th of March.

It is a subject of amusing observation for a "Looker on in Venice" like myself, to note how different the estimation of members of Congress is here from the figures they are made to cut in the newspapers of some sections of our country. Men whose grave and clear opinions, simply and quietly expressed on the floor, are almost decisive of matters not involving party questions, oftentimes are not even mentioned in the newspapers out of this Metropolis—while a set of little whipper-snapers who jump up on every question and are absolutely of no weight except by their single vote, are heralded in many newspapers as sons of Anak in debate. Do you inquire how this happens, and why it is tolerated? The latter class is suffered for their services in questions on which the leaders wish party organization to be brought to bear—and these fellows perform the dignified function of PARTY TEASERS, who by their fretting and froth excite and bring to bear the spirit of party. In recompense, they receive fulsome notices in partisan papers. An eminent example of this is the Hon. Mr. S. from the old North State, who has been so much bepraised among you. It was announced, by the way, that he would probably be the new Secretary of the Navy. I assure you the leading Whigs never even contemplated his appointment to this important department, however willing they might be to tickle his fancy with newspaper rumors.

I drop into the Senate occasionally, although there has yet been no business of importance before it since my arrival. I always experience a feeling of regret on leaving it—that it will be a long, long time probably, before another such a Senate will be seen. Calhoun, Webster and Clay—the giants who do not belie their renown. I have heard these gentlemen on former occasions, and it is from recollection I now write. When will the American Senate again present at one time a mind so wonderfully acute and rapid as Mr. Calhoun's, vying in closeness of argument and condensation of demonstration with mathematicians—an intellect powerful, comprehensive and luminous as Webster's, and the great oratorical powers and other high gifts of Mr. Clay. One great element of Mr. Clay's strength appears to me to consist in this. He is perfectly up with the spirit of the age—his views, opinions and ideas are on a level to the understanding of the mass of cultivated men of this country. Mr. Calhoun is in advance of the age.

The organization of the new Cabinet was known yesterday—and has been semi-officially announced in the morning papers. To Mr. Webster is assigned the State Department,—to Mr. Bell the War,—to Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, the Treasury,—to Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, the Navy,—Mr. Granger, of New York, is to be Postmaster General,—and Mr. Crittenden Attorney General. These appointments have created no little dissatisfaction, as was inevitable among so many expectants. It is on the whole a tolerably strong Cabinet; yet it is worth noting, that nearly all the members belonged to the old Federal party.—Judge Badger, a flagrant Federalist and aristocrat, was recommended by the North Carolina delegation of Whigs—without being consulted, as is generally supposed. It is hoped by some of the Whig party that he will decline—and that the old North State will be satisfied with the honor of having been offered a seat in the Cabinet. Much difficulty was found in pitching on a Secretary of the Navy. John Owen was talked of!! So indeed was the Hon. Mr. Stanly *talked of* for this place, but he was not *thought of*. A distinguished Whig Senator from the South was warmly pressed to accept a seat in the Cabinet but continued for some time to decline. He was particularly urged to take the Navy department. At length he intimated his assent, and then learned that the place was not at his disposition!!

You may rely on it that the Whig party contains within it the elements of speedy dissolution. Several ominous shadows have been cast ahead. Mr. Wise broke ground against it, cautiously to be sure, the other day in the House;—and Mr. Clay is alleged to have damned the party by premature and unauthorized commitals of it on some leading measures in the Senate. Still deeper causes of discontent exist than have yet appeared.

The recent suspension of the United States Bank produced a terrible shock. Its affairs must now, it is believed, be finally liquidated; and many well informed persons think it will not divide ten dollars to the share. Its failure involves thousands in ruin—among whom are many orphans and widows whose fortunes were invested in stocks of this Bank.

In all probability there will be an Extra Session of Congress.

There are several topics of interest on which I will write you in a few days.

Yours, very truly.

From the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.

GEN. HARRISON'S CABINET.

The National Intelligencer, the organ of the Whig party, has given the names of the several persons who are to compose the Cabinet of the incoming Administration. This, perhaps, is no business of ours; but we shall take the liberty of looking into the merits and demerits of some of the men who are to aid the new President in the administration of the affairs of the nation, though, thanks to our stars! we had no hand in elevating him to that high station.

The appointment of Daniel Webster to the first office in the gift of the new Administration, is sufficient, of itself, to stamp it with Federalism of the deepest dye. The opponent of James Madison, one of the pillars of the Republican party—the reviler of his administration—the opponent of the war of 1812—the heartless miscreant who declared in his place in the Senate, that sooner than vote for an appropriation to put his own country in a proper state of defence, when menaced by a foreign power, he would "see the enemy battering down the walls of the Capitol"—elevated to the highest office at the disposal of the President. What have the "*Republican* portion of the Whig party" to expect from such appointments!

"Francis Granger, of New York, Post Master General!" Reader! what think you of this appointment! The constant associate and faithful ally of Slade, Giddings and the other hair-brained Abolitionists in Congress, placed at the head of the Post Office Department!! Think you that Frank Granger, Abolitionist as he is, would interpose his authority, as Amos Kendall did, to arrest the circulation of incendiary documents through the mails? No—we venture the assertion that so far as he has the power, free ingress and egress to these documents, will be permitted throughout the slaveholding States. We are aware that some of the friends of the new Post Master here about, in order to make it appear that he is *no Abolitionist*, have referred to a speech made by him in 1836, in which he is said to have expressed doubts in regard to the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. They take care, however, to shut their eyes to his *recorded votes* whenever they attempt to screen him from the charge of Abolitionism. Frank Granger has been a member of Congress from the State of New York for several years; and we defy his friends here and elsewhere, to point to one vote, one single act which proves he is not an Abolitionist. We believe the charge to be true in every particular, and the appointment is no doubt made for the purpose of keeping up the partnership which was entered into in the late campaign, between the fanatical crew of *which Mr. Granger, is Chief, and the other wing of the* Federal party.

We forbear, for the present, further comment on the new Cabinet. We give below the names of all of them as they appear in the Intelligencer. As for Geo. E. Badger, Secretary of the Navy, we have heard him publicly denounced in his own State, (perhaps justly) as a monarchist out and out!!

Secretary of State—Daniel Webster, of the State of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Treasury—Thomas Ewing, of the State of Ohio,

Secretary of War—John Bell, of the State of Tennessee.

Secretary of the Navy.—George E. Badger, of the State of North Carolina.

Postmaster General—Francis Granger, of the State of New York.

Attorney General—J. J. Crittenden, of the State of Kentucky.

From the Globe.

"THE BEST EXPRESSION OF THE AMERICAN DEMOCRACY WE HAVE EVER HAD."

The National Intelligencer establishment, which stands decided of record to the Bank of the United States for about $80,000, (double its worth,) announces, with official ceremony, the new Cabinet. "*It is of necessity* (says the organ of the new dynasty) *that the President elect should, some days before he enters on the duties of his high office, make selections of persons to fill the chief Executive departments of Government.*" And after thus announcing itself as the "OFFICIAL," by uttering for the President elect the reason for the early promulgation of the results of his councils, we have the list of the Cabinet. The Madisonian, which undertakes to guaranty that General Harrison is "*the best expression of American Democracy we have ever had!*" was not entrusted with the expression of the first decision of the Executive consultations. The Madisonian could only say that "*It is currently reported that* Gen. Harrison has made the following appointments." The National Intelligencer not only has "the pleasure of being able to inform our readers that in all probability the Cabinet of the new President, *so far as depends on him* will be thus composed," but, as we have seen, undertakes to explain why it is made before the President is inaugurated.—We point to these circumstances that the public may understand at once where to look for authentic expositions of the designs of the new-born Cabinet.

To some it may be surprising that the dependent Editors of the Bank should become at once the adopted organ of an Administration pledged to reform abuses. To us it seems a matter of course. The calamities and abuses of the Bank's origin made the new Administration—and why should it not employ the instrument which the Bank employed?

But there is between the Bank and the new made functionaries of the Government a relationship which renders the kindred condition of the conductors of the National Intelligencer one of perfect brotherhood.

Mr. Webster, (the Premier) the whole world knows, has lived for years upon the Bank—being its attorney, its counsellor, its Senator, its envoy, its every thing.—If Messrs. Jaudon and Biddle could now be brought to the book before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, it would be found that the outfits which Mr. Webster has levied on the merchants, were bagatelles compared with the great aggregate sum which in the course of years, he has drawn from the Bank. It is such *wholesale* politicians as Mr. Webster that have emptied the coffers of the Bank, and left the stockholders the bag to hold.

Mr. Ewing, the announced Secretary of the Treasury, begins his load scrip speculation under the favor of the Bank, and he, also, returned Mr. Biddle's patronage with incredible zeal in and out of Congress.

Mr. Bell, the new Secretary of War, the public cannot have forgotten, stands recorded, in Mr. Tyler's report, as accommodated, in "*a fair business transaction*," by the Bank, in just one thousand dollars more than James Watson Webb. The latter, when he turned over to the Bank, was found to have been favored with fifty-two thousand dollars. When Mr. Bell gave over his opposition in Congress to that institution, the *remission* was balanced by fifty-three thousand facility.

As to pecuniary relations of the subordinate members of the approaching Administration with the Bank, we know nothing. The Attorney General, we know, has been throughout its fast friend. Mr. Granger has been always identified with its party. Of Mr. Badger, we never heard till his appointment, and now only learn that he is an ultra Federalist of the deepest dye—inasmuch that his Federalism has always stood as a bar between him and political distinction in North Carolina.

That the Bank organ should be taken as the organ and exponent of the views of such a Cabinet, is then perfectly appropriate, and we could not but smile at the weak attempt of the Madisonian to secure the adoption for itself. After giving its "currently reported Cabinet," it pronounces the General "*one of the very best expressions of American Democracy we have ever had.*" Having set up for unadulterated Democracy itself, the Madisonian supposed nothing was wanting but to put this endorsement on "*the expression of the General's Democracy*," to exclude the Federal Intelligencer from favor.

And such an expression of Democracy—

Daniel Webster, of Essex Junto and Hartford Convention origin, breeding and adhesion.

Thomas Ewing, a Bank Federalist.

John Bell, an apostate Federalist to the Jackson ranks, and returning prodigal to the Bank, upon better consideration.

George E. Badger, an ultra Federalist of the old Adams school.

Francis Granger, an Abolition Federalist.

J. J. Crittenden, once a Democrat, now a Federalist under the baptism of the younger Adams.

The last news from Philadelphia, (and from a Bank press,) shows that the Bank of the United States Bank stock is still descending. "*It left off* (says the Inquirer) *at 25¼ a 26.*" By way of threat, the Inquirer adds that there is a rumor "*that if the Legislature should compel the United States Bank to go into liquidation, the directors of that institution intend to remove to New York, and place the whole of their means under the privileges of the Bank of the United States in Wall street.*"

This would be proper on two accounts. 1. It would be nearer its British owners. 2. It would relieve Pennsylvania from the shame of upholding a charter notoriously obtained by bribery.

The Philadelphia Chronicle says that *United States Bank notes now no longer are considered a currency.* It adds, that "*those who hold deposites in the Bank cannot use their funds, unless at the current discount; and others, who hold the notes of the Bank, have also to submit to the loss of ten to twelve per cent. discount. It is also rumored that an extensive defalcation has been discovered.*"

What a wrong-headed old gentleman General Jackson was, to distrust the honesty of the officers and solvency of this institution!—that he should, by severing the Government connection with the Bank, save some seven millions of Government stock, and probably as many millions of deposites!—*Globe.*

Democratic Party.—We have never shared in the reluctance of some of our State Rights friends to assume the *name* of the Democratic party when we joined forces with the Administration of Mr. Van Buren in defending the Constitution against the assaults of stockjobbers, projectors, and trading politicians, whom the general prevalence of debt and the immorality resulting from desperate gambling speculations, have been brought into power. The true Democratic party and true State Rights party are *one*.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A Young Scamp.—The Baltimore Clipper states that a lad in that city, on the evening of the eclipse, persuaded his companions that the eclipse could only be seen in his mother's yard, and charged them a cent each for admission! The Deacon says "that fellow will become a Bank officer yet."

United States Bank.—Since the explosion of the great "regulator," it has been stated that since her resumption she has paid out $6,000,000 in specie; and yet according to its own showing, it had on the 5th of January, but $2,673,481 in specie, and $1,316,917 in Bank notes. There is a mystery about this which needs some explanation.—*Baltimore Republican.*

McLeod.—The Rochester Daily Advertiser says, that a gentleman from the region of Lockport, one who is well versed in the Caroline matter—who was in Canada the day after the murder of Durfee, and knows who boasted of having been engaged in the affair—states that the conviction of McLeod is *certain*, if unimpeachable testimony against him has any influence with a jury.—*New York Standard.*

The Difference.—Nothing is more easy for a man, or a combination of men, who are totally incapable of suggesting any measures of their own, of a public character, to oppose those offered by others, and the opponents of the present Administration in a few weeks will have an opportunity of understanding the material difference.—*Ib.*

Centennial Anniversary of Jefferson's Birth Day.—A writer in the Boston Post, recommends that all expressions of individual preference for candidates for President and Vice President, by the Democratic party, be postponed until the second day of April, 1843, when they may unite in celebrating the hundredth birthday of the author of the Declaration of American Independence, by making nominations for the highest offices of the nation of such men, whoever they may be, of the true Jeffersonian faith, who are the most "honest and capable."—*Ib.*

Public Lands.—The public domain, held in trust by the General Government for the benefit of all the States lies in nine States, viz: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan and Arkansas,

There have been sold	81,083,191,97	acres.
Granted for various purposes	16,514,041,05	"
Unsold, including lands surveyed,	134,397,765,04	"
Surveyed,	192,883,490,92	"
Unsurveyed,	52,307,424,24	"
Received for land sold,	$31,823,397,20	"

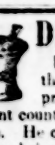
MARRIED,

In this Town, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. John D. Schoek, Mr. JESSE A. MELVILA, of this County, to Miss SUSANNA SWINK, of this Town.

DIED,

In this Town, on the 12th instant, of Consumption, MARY GARNER, in the 32d year of her age.

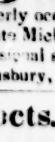
In this Town, on the 23d instant, suddenly, of apoplexy, Mr. ANDREW HOLDSHOUSER, of this county, aged about 65 years.



DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 3, 1840. 1y

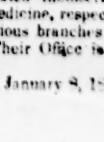


DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to 2nd Door of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.

Salisbury, August 21, 1840. y

Docts. Killian & Powe,



HAVING associated themselves together, in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their services, in all the various branches of their profession to the public. ☞ Their Office is in Mr. Wood's brick building.

Salisbury, N. C., January 8, 1841. tf.

Poetical Department.

"LIKE ORIENT PEARLS AT RANDOM STRUNG.

ODE—TO THE PRESS.

[BY G. G. FOSTER.

As breaks the sun o'er ocean's gloom,
And lights the dark and frowning sea—
While the frail bark, escaped its doom,
Again sails on yard fast and free—
So the dark world beneath thy light,
Sprung up in intellectual night.

The pride, the pomp, the power of kings,
Faded like mist before thy ray;
And men perceived those mighty things
Dwindle to atoms, even as they—
While o'er the earth a Spirit went,
With voice and eye all eloquent.

The nations heard its voice, and all
The populous millions of earth's slaves
Re-echoed with glad shout, the call
Of Freedom—standing o'er the graves
Of encrowned kings, anointed popes,
And all that crushed man's highest hopes.

No more the emancipated world
Bowed 'neath the despot's iron rod;
The tyrant from his throne was hurled—
Man, slave no more, assumed the god—
And Genius, with her arts sublime,
Gilded the wings of passing time!

VARIETY.

Railway Travelling.—The facilities afforded by railways is well illustrated by the fact, that the distance between London and York is traversed in two hours less time than between London and Lincoln, although York is seventy miles farther from London than Lincoln is!

It would require twelve stage coaches, carrying fifteen passengers each, and one thousand two hundred horses, to take one hundred and eighty passengers two hundred and forty miles in twenty four hours, at the rate of ten miles an hour. One locomotive steam engine will take that number, and go double the distance in the same time, and, consequently, will do the work of two thousand four hundred horses!

In a well known house in this city, the rendezvous of foreigners, as well as English and Irish, a Frenchman thought to amuse the company at the expense of an intelligent and good humored Swiss. "Your country men," said he, "serve under all European monarchs." "It is true," replied the Swiss, "we are poor, and we fight for that which we most stand in need of—money or pay, call it as you will; but," said he to the Frenchman, "what do you fight for?" "*Honor*," exclaimed the impetuous Frenchman. "Well then," said the Swiss, "we both, it seems, fight for what we stand in need of—*most—we for money, you for honor.*"

When a man owns himself to be in an error he does but tell you in other words that he is wiser than he was.

A man that does the best he can, does all that he should do.

If a man cannot find ease with himself, it is to little purpose to seek it elsewhere.

Choose the course of life which is the most excellent, and custom will render it the most delightful.

Be always at leisure to do good; never make business an excuse to decline the offices of humanity.

Defer not charities till death; he that does so, is liberal rather of another man's wealth than of his own.

In the morning think what thou hast to do; and at night, ask thyself what thou hast done.

Spend the day well and thou wilt rejoice at night.

The Back log.—An honest New England farmer, who had repeatedly missed wood from his pile, resolved one night to watch the thief. Soon after the usual hour for returning, he saw one of his near neighbors approach the wood pile, help himself to a large armful of ordinary sticks, and depart from the house. The farmer took on his shoulder one of the largest sticks he could find, and followed his neighbor, whom he overtook at his own door, where he had just laid down his plunder, throwing down the log, exclaimed, "there! you confounded fool! I hope you didn't expect to make a good fire with out a *back log*." That fellow didn't steal much more of his wood—we guess.

The English Language consists of about thirty-eight thousand words. This includes, of course, not only radical words, but all derivatives, except the preterites and participles of verbs; to which must be added some few terms which, though set down in the dictionary, are either obsolete or have never ceased to be considered foreign. Of these, about twenty three thousand, or nearly five-eighths, are of Anglo-Saxon origin. The majority of the rest, in what proportions we cannot say, are Latin and Greek; Latin, however, has the largest share.

The road on which ambition travels has this disadvantage, the higher it ascends the more difficult it becomes, till at last it terminates on some elevation too narrow for friendship, too steep for safety, too sharp for repose; and where the occupant, above the sympathy of men and below the friendship of angels, resembles in the solitude, if not the depth, of his sufferings, a Prometheus chained to the Caucassian rock.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Rather tough.—The Indianapolis Democrat thus notices a rumor of the death of the Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives: "The Lawrenceburg Beacon states that Samuel Judah, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is dead. It is good for Sam the statement is not true. Should he leave this world, he would find it a tight squeeze to get into any other, either good or bad, especially where he was known."

Charity.—"I fear," said a country curate to his flock, "when I explained to you, in my last charity sermon, that philanthropy was the love of our species, you must have understood me to say *specie*, which may account for the smallness of the collection. You will prove, I hope, by your present contribution, that you are no longer laboring under the same mistake."

A Judge's Charge.—An able judge of the interior was once obliged to deliver the following charge to the jury:

"Gentlemen of the Jury—In this case the counsel on both sides are unintelligible; the witnesses on both sides are incredible, and plaintiff and defendant are both such bad characters, that to me it is indifferent which way you give your verdict."

To take grease out of Silk.—If a little powdered magnesia be applied on the wrong side of Silk, as soon as the spot is discovered, it is a never failing remedy the dark spot disappearing as if by magic.

A writer in an *Irish* newspaper, after mentioning the wreck of a vessel near Skerries, rejoices that all the crew were saved, except *four hogsheads of tobacco.*"

A Pun.—A gentleman some time since was showing his farm to a friend, and at the same time extolling its fertility. These commendations had scarcely been finished before they came in sight of a piece of land upon which was a copious growth of old field pines—"you need not trouble yourself," said the other, "I can now judge for myself, for I see that your land is so poor that it is actually *re pining.*"

"Pa," said a little white haired urchin as he was eyeing some bank notes his father was counting, "why do they put the picture of the farmers', mechanics' and working men on bank bills?"

"I don't know, my son."

"Well, I do pa; I've just found out. It's because they have to suffer more than other people when the bank fails."

There is good hit in the following anecdote at that class of people who think manual labor beneath the attention of a true gentleman:

A man with a large family was complaining of the difficulty of maintaining them all. "But you have sons big enough to earn something, and help you, now," said a friend. "The difficulty is, they are *too big* to work," was the answer.

"Never be critical upon the ladies," was the maxim of an Irish peer, remarkable for his homage to the sex, "the only way in the world that a true gentleman ever will attempt to look at the faults of a pretty woman is *to shut his eyes.*"

"NEVER DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC."

PROPOSALS

For a Newspaper in the City of Raleigh, to be called

THE SOUTHERN TIMES;

To be Edited by Henry I. Toole.

Proposals of this sort usually abound in promises; few will be made in this case, but they will all be redeemed.

The design of the proposed paper differs somewhat from that of any now published in this City: combining more Literary Miscellany with Politics, than is customary with the party Press. Its main character, however, will be political and its doctrines of the *Jeffersonian* school.

The first number will be issued about the 4th of March next, if a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to justify the undertaking. As it cannot be regarded as perfectly certain that such will be the case, no subscriber is expected to pay until he receives the paper.

The size will be about the same with the "Raleigh Register," and it will be published twice a week during the sessions of the General Assembly, and weekly at all other times. The price will be Four Dollars per annum.

Every person to whom this proposal is sent, will please, as soon as all have subscribed who may be supposed to be desirous to patronize the undertaking, transmit their names to the Editor, at Washington, North Carolina.

JOHN D. BROWN & CO.,

COPPER SMITH TIN PLATE AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, and will manufacture any article in their line at the shortest notice, and on the most favorable terms. They would invite the attention of dealers and others to call and examine their stock, which consist in part of *Stills, Still Worms, and Kettles, Plain and Japan Tin Ware, Stoves and Pipes, Factory Work, Roofing, Lock Repairing, &c., &c.* They hope by punctuality to business and faithful performance of orders for work, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Cash paid for old Copper, Brass, Pewter and Lead.

Salisbury, Feb. 19, 1841. tf

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF

LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN PARKS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840. tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Isaac A. Hall, dec'd., are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment as longer indulgence cannot be given. All those having claims against said Estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MARY HALL, Executrix.

Rowan Co., N. C., Feb. 5 1841. 3w

N. B. Mr. Kinchen Elliott is authorised to settle the business of the Estate, who will attend to the settlement of the same in Salisbury, on Saturdays.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

It is proposed to establish, in the Town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., a weekly newspaper, under the above title, to be edited and published by the subscriber. The publication of the "MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN" will commence by the 1st of January next, or as soon as materials can be procured. It will be printed with entirely new and fair type, on paper of the best quality, and afforded to subscribers at $2 50 in advance, (on the receipt of the first number,) or $3 if not paid in advance.

The present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the *Alexanders*, the *Polks*, and their heroic compatriots periled their all, on the 20th May, 1775, could find at all times an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country, the appeal is now made for support.

The JEFFERSONIAN will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, *imperceptibly*, to enrich the FEW:—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed*, before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the JEFFERSONIAN. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures; and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new Federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers the *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the JEFFERSONIAN will keep its readers regularly and accurately advised on the subject of Northern Abolitionism. It must be evident to all candid observers, that the partizan presses of the South have hitherto been too silent upon this subject. We shall, therefore, without fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the JEFFERSONIAN will be devoted to political discussion, *the great interests of Morals, Literature, Agriculture*, and the *Mechanic Arts*, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in Society.

Orders for the paper, addressed, *postage paid*, to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Any person who will procure *six* subscribers, and be responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a number of the paper gratis.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding subscribers' names and subscriptions. JOS. W. HAMPTON.

November 6, 1840.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

AMOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi-monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.

2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.

3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal altercations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the roder portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE—*One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.* No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

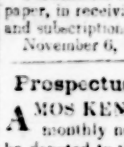
Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid.

☞ As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding *One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.*

Washington City, D. C., Jan. 12, 1841.

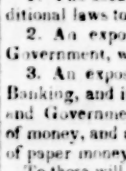
Notice.



THE SALISBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY having commenced operation, are now prepared to furnish dealers with Cotton Yarn of a superior quality on favorable terms.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't

Salisbury, Dec., 11, 1840. tf



Taken Up and Committed,

TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 14th inst., a negro boy, who says his name is TOM, and that he belongs to Henry Strickland, who lives near Springfield in the State of Georgia. Said boy is a very likely mulatto, five feet seven inches high—had on when committed Kentucky jeans coat and pants and tow shirt.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

W. WOMACK, Jailor.

October 17, 1840. tf

BLANKS

Of every description for sale, at this Office.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Largest Subscription in the World!!

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

THE COURIER is on as firm and independent a basis as any paper issued, at home or abroad, and its amples means will be always employed to make it equal, as a FAMILY NEWSPAPER, to any journal published. It is a PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT.

The Courier is an independent paper, fearlessly pursuing a straight-forward course, and supporting the best interest of THE PUBLIC.

This approved Family Paper is strictly ☞ *NEUTRAL IN POLITICS AND RELIGION*, and the uncompromising opponent of all QUACKERY.

It maintains a high TONE OF MORALS, and not an article will appear in its pages, which should not find place at every fireside.

The unparalleled patronage, from every section of the country, is the best evidence of its approval. It has spoken and will continue to speak for itself. Its list embraces over **31,000** *subscribers, extending from the Lakes to the Ocean*, and combining all interests and classes of the republic. Each number of the Courier contains as much matter as would

Fill a 12mo. Volume.

The cost of which alone would be the price of the paper for a whole year. The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, BIOGRAPHIES, &c.,

Together with articles on

Science, Fine Arts,	Health, Commerce,
Mechanics,	Literature,
Agriculture,	Domestic Intelligence,
Manufactures,	Education,
Foreign News,	Amusements, Facetiæ,
New Publications,	Humorous Poetical Articles,
Morality,	The Drama,
Medicine,	City Matters,
The Silk Culture,	Amusing Miscellany,
Temperance,	The Markets,
Family Circle,	The Musical World,
Self-Educated Men,	Correct Prices Current,
List of Insolvent Banks,	Discount and Exchange,
Letters from Europe,	History,
The Classics,	Philosophy.

And all other matters discussed in a Universal Family Journal—furnishing altogether as vast, and, we believe, as interesting a variety *as can be found in any other Journal*, embracing subjects for

Farmers,	Mechanics,
Tradesmen,	Artisans,
Merchants,	Men of Leisure,
Teachers,	Students,

And every Class of our Country.

The *COURIER* may always be DEPENDED UPON, as nothing important is permitted to escape a notice in its columns. It will always *FAITHFULLY FULFILL ITS AGREEMENTS.*

Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole range of the current Literature of Europe, and our Correspondents at home embrace many of the best Writers of the country. A series of POPULAR TALES, of unequalled interest and value, will follow in constant succession.

POPULAR MUSIC.

In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popular Airs, Ballads, and Songs, as soon as they are imported; so that country readers may have the most popular music for the voice, the piano, the guitar or other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid for separately would cost more than the price of subscription. This perfected arrangement is to be found in no other journal of the kind.

OUR TERMS.

☞ The price of the COURIER is only $2 in advance.

When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier, a sure way is to enclose the money in a letter, and direct it to us. The Postmasters will promptly politely remit, for we wish them in all cases, if it meet their pleasure, to act as our agents.

Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for one year, (provided the money be sent us free of postage and discount,) for $15.

Ten Dollars will procure the sixth copy gratis

Three copies for five dollars.

$5 at one time will be received for 3 years.

Our friends, the Postmasters, will please oblige by remitting arrearages and new subscriptions.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, FEBRUARY 26, 1841.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 7
Beef,	3½ a 4½	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	40 a	Molasses,	50 a 62½
Do (apple)	30 a 35	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	15 a 20
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4½ a
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12½
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (loaf,)	18 a 20
Corn,	25 a	Salt, (Liv.)	$1 25 a $1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (Cadiz)	$3 75 a $4 00
Flour,	$4 25 a $4 50	Shot, (bird)	10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Do (cast)	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	60 a	Tallow,	12½
Do Oil,	100	Whiskey,	30 a

AT FAYETTEVILLE, FEBRUARY 6, 1841.

Brandy, (peach)	45 a 50	Feathers,	37½ a 40
Do (apple)	40 a 45	Lard,	9 a 10
Bacon,	8 a 10	Molasses,	27 a 30
Beeswax,	25	Nails,	6½ a 7
Butter,	15 a 16	Salt, (coarse)	75
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Do (sk.)	$2 50 a $2 87½
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Sugar, (brown)	9½ a 12
Cotton,	8 a 10½	Do (lump)	16
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Do (loaf,)	18 a 20
Corn,	40 a 50	Tobacco, (leaf)	4½ a 5
Candles,	17	Wheat,	85
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Whiskey,	30
Flour,	$4 00 a $5 00	Wool,	15 a 20

AT CHERAW, S. C., FEBRUARY 3, 1841.

Beef, (scarce)	3 a 5	Flour,	$5 00 a $6
Bacon,	8 a 10	Feathers,	40 a 45
Butter,	10 a 12	Lard, (scarce)	11 a 12½
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Molasses,	35 a 50
Bagging,	25 a 28	Oats,	33 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	$4 a $5½
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	8 a 10	Salt, (sack)	$2 75
Corn, (scarce)	40 a 50	Do (basket)	$7½ a $4

AT CAMDEN, S. C., FEBRUARY 10, 1841.

Beef,	5 a	Cotton,	8½ a 10
Bacon,	9 a 10	Corn,	50
Butter,	18 a 25	Flour,	$5 50
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 45
Bagging,	24 a 28	Lard,	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	Molasses,	45 a 50
Coffee,	14 a 16	Oats,	45 a 50

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Mutledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. DURAGE

February 21 1840. tf

TO HIRE, *in the country.*—A smart, active negro WOMAN, accustomed to house work. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited

BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

These works will be published by us, during the approaching session of Congress. They have had such a wide circulation in the United States, and their usefulness and cheapness are so universally acknowledged, that we deem it unnecessary to give a detailed account of what the future numbers will contain. Suffice it to say, that they will be invaluable, to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government, enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small expense to change them to the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

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